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HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Business Directory.

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S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Reale's Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

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Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
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Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central
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WILLARD MERRILL.

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sioner. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wiscon-
sin. ap24dawit

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Academy st., a few rods east of Milwaukee freight
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SANFORD A. HUDSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. J. A. HUDSON.

H. A. PATTERSON.

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-
can Express Office. J. A. PATTERSON.

J. M. MAY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's
Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-
waukee streets. J. M. MAY.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday evening of each week. A. A. FICKHAM, N. G.

BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
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Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
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NEW YORK CASH STORE.

Smith & Bostwick, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ladies' Made Clothing and
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash
prices. French & Co. 24

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FRESH GOODS

Just Received.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons and the public
generally that I have just received from the east
make with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-
ship

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, of Enell, Patna, Slaughter and

BROGANS,

at prices ranging from 50 cts to \$2.00.

Men's Pat. Buff, Lasting, Glove, of and Gait

OXFORD TIES,

from \$1.00 to 2.00.

Sewed and Pegged Congress,

from \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Ladies' English Lacing, Cmg, Silk Gore Heel, 90c

\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

SIDE LACE HEEL,

only 62 1/2 cents.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,

from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Gt. Kid, Glove, of, Buff and Cloth

BOOTEES,

from 75 cents to \$1.75.

Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet

SLIPPERS.

at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,

in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of

heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for

Less Money

than any other concern dare do. I am not gambling,

but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store

a good stock

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with despatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I

am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the

same. I would solicit a call at about purchasing,

feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee,

Chicago or Rochester profit.

Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main

street, Janesville.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Photograph Portraits.

WE have just received another large invoice of

Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles—

Spencer's, and others of the latest designs.

Photographs of Gov. Harvey,

with his own signature, for sale.

J. O. DEARBORN.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANK

For Sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS!

WHELOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY,

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles.

Full stock of

SPONGE, CHINA, COLORED WARE, G. O. WARE, EGGED WARE,

PAINTED WARE, YELLOW AND BROWNISH WARE, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large

assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Out, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS,

good choice,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TRA TRAYS, CANTORS AND ORNETS, TABLE

CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HAND-

LES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND

SPOONS, RUBBER SPATULAS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and

Manufacturers, and will

Be sold Cheap.

Call and see if these things are not, at

WHELOCK'S.

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

October 7th, 1861. ap24dawit

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THIS firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dis-

solved, the subscriber will continue the business at

the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

finest quality of

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the re-

putation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article that for durability, wear, quality of

stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom hereto-

fore given him, he solicits for his friends and the

public generally to give him a call. J. THOMAS.

Janesville, April 22d, 1862. ap24dawit

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine

which is about double the usual strength of other

Wines, and is imported by one house in the United

States. Also, from the famous medicinal herbs, such

as the Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Camomile Flowers,

Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, Sassafras, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE

to produce

THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some "Roots"

"known only to the Indians of South America," and a

case of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and

are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive

use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They

are pure and entirely free from the poison contained in

the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the

country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Dis-

eases, and should be used by all who live in a country

where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are

prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they

may be given freely to Children and Infants with im-

punity.

Physicians, Clergymen and temperance advocates, as

an act of humanity, should assist in spreading their

useful and salutary effects. Beware of cheap imitations,

sent only in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDFELDER & CO.,

Proprietors, 75 William St., New York.

And sold by Druggists generally.

meridawit J. O. DEARBORN, Agent, Janesville.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

First Great Arrival of the Season.

WE have undoubtedly the largest and most elegant

stock of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS

in the state, ranging from 2 1/2 cents to \$2.50 per roll.

Also an endless variety of

Window Shades.

The place to buy Wall Papers of the best styles and

at the lowest prices, is at the Wall Paper Depot, corner

of Main and Milwaukee streets, Jackson & Smith's

new block. J. O. DEARBORN.

meridawit

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE

First Great Arrival

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are

claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a

well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

in cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspond-

ingly low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

suitable for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods,

Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,

Tickings, Cottonades, &c.,

all of which have been purchased since the late decline

in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York market, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Mozambique, Broche Mo-

hair, Striped, Honiton, Herculais, Broche Poplin,

Chenille, Printed Repps, Black and White

Checks, Silk Warp dress, Gilets, New

Styles of Chenille Delaines, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

English Thread Laces, Black

Brussels Laces, Muslin Edgings and

Insertings, Ladies' Linen Hdk's, Extra

Fine Grand Linen Hdk's, Striped Honiton

and Button Edge cut of the finest quality, to-

gether with an entire assortment of Ladies' and

Gents' Linen, Cotton, &c., &c. Also a plain and dotted

Swiss

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Drills, &c.

New Styles of

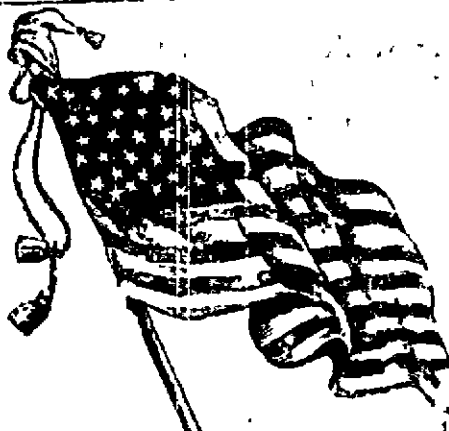
SPRING CLOAKS,

Boots and Shoes,

and

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock,



Where breathe the foe but falls beneath
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M.

The Governor of Pennsylvania does not, it appears, feel secure from rebel invasion, and is proceeding to arm and organize the whole militia of the state. He is wise in so doing, as it is evident that the general government is not able to protect that state. The governors of other states near the border will feel the necessity of taking similar action, while those more remote, like Wisconsin, will be impelled to follow, in organizing and perfecting their military systems. The whole loyal people should be at once armed, and prepare themselves for the struggle which approaches. The rebellion has been permitted to grow to such huge proportions that it is beyond the power of the national government to cope with it alone. The states must take up, themselves the duty of self preservation, and we deem it fortunate that the legislature of our state has been called together at this time, that our militia system may be made what it should be. A levy en masse should be ordered in all the states.

The States Should Defend Themselves.

If there is power in the government, let this accursed rebellion be crushed, no matter what the means, so long as treason dies.—Madison Patriot.

We do not quote this appeal of our cotemporary for any fact finding purpose, but to suggest to the Patriot that the occasion which called it out—the death in battle of a relative of the editors—may afford it the opportunity for thoughtful reflection. Have no other home than the editor's been desolated by this rebellion, and has no other heart than his been bruised by the loss of an endeared friend or relative? Yet it seems to have required a personal affliction to divert, for even an instant, the Patriot from a political treatment of the war, and an acquiescence in the most summary method of crushing the rebellion. When our fathers, mothers, sisters, brother and friends have complained that private and valued lives have been lost in the hospital or health ruined in the camp, and thousands of family circles shrouded in sorrow, with no other result than to prolong the rebellion, and feebly enhance the ultimate sacrifices necessary to close the war, the Patriot has been harping upon its strangled instrument of "abolitionism," and attempting to give a party to everything connected with the mighty struggle for the existence of the government. Help that might have saved thousands of white citizens, and detached a main support from the rebellion, has been secured and ridiculed, and the prejudices of caste assiduously sought to be excited. We sympathize with the editor of the Patriot, as we do with all who have been required to suffer a similar affliction, and would not aggravate his grief by a seemingly unkind word, when mourning the loss of a kinsman; but the occasion has suggested itself to us as a proper one to indulge in some thoughts that may be of general as well as a special application.

Col. O'Connor.

The Beloit Journal makes the following biographical notice the late Edgar O'Connor.

Col Edgar O'Connor was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1833. In his ninth year his parents removed to Milwaukee, in this State. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in June, 1853. He then served as Lieutenant in the 7th regiment regular army, until 1859, when he resigned. In 1856 he went with the expedition that crossed the plains to Santa Fe and Pike's Peak, and suffered the greatest hardships, of which Col. O'Connor made special mention. Lieutenant O'Connor made a profile and survey of the route, of remarkable accuracy, which is now on the books of the War Department. He was stationed for three years at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country, where he enjoyed peculiar advantages in perfecting himself in the military art, and becoming acquainted with frontier life. These advantages, it is needless to say, were most faithfully improved by the young Lieutenant.

In September, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Whitfield, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Whitfield, of Arkansas. The young heart-stricken widow, a sufferer indeed from this horrid civil war, is now in this place with her father-in-law, Judge O'Connor.

After his resignation in 1859, he studied law in this city with Rockwell and Converse, and was admitted to the bar of Rock County in March, 1861.

George F. Train is a passenger in the last steamer.

We made a quick run from Janesville to Chicago, arriving at the latter place at six o'clock. We formed in line and marched from the depot to the Briggs House, where we were furnished with accommodations for the night. Rather good fare for soldiers, but we flatter ourselves that we can appreciate good living so long as the United States foot the bill. At 9 o'clock the next morning we took our departure from the city of mixed odors, and went spending towards St. Louis. On our way here we passed through Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and the home of Abe Lincoln. We did not see President's house, from the fact that there were two many other buildings in the train stopped a few minutes to let off a little music, and the Star-spangled Banner was sung in a style which would be rather difficult to beat, as we have some of Janesville's best singers with us. The train left Springfield depot just as the sun was going down, and the boys settled themselves to sleep away the remainder of our ride.

We reached St. Louis between 11 and 12 o'clock, and as no quarters had been secured, we laid down on the hard ground. A Mr. Harlow went to hunt up lodgings. In about an hour the lieutenant returned, and we fell in and marched to Barnum's Hotel, where beds were provided for us. We knew full well their value that night, as we have not had much sleep for the past week.

The men are all in good health and spirits, and I hope that we may continue so. We leave for Benton Barracks to-day, where we will probably remain till Monday.

All letters should be directed to "12th Battery, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., W. S. B."

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

FORT HENRY, Aug. 27.

MEASURES EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having a few leisure moments, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how the 13th is getting along.

Four companies, A, B, E and I, left Columbus Sunday, upon the steamer Rose Hamilton, and arrived at Cairo Monday morning about daylight; but owing to some delay in the battery not coming up to us, we had to go on without it. We left Cairo about noon. But before going any further, let me say that we saw some twelve or fifteen prisoners in Cairo, getting ready to go to Vicksburg for exchange. They were pretty good looking men, and say they have been well used. Some of them say they have seen enough of war; others say they will be ready for us in a month or two. We finally, as I said before, got about noon, and arrived at Paducah at night. Here we discharged part of a load of hard bread. Left Paducah about 8 a. m. Immediately after leaving, we were ordered to see that our guns were ready for instant use; guards were stationed on the guards of the boat to look out for signs of secession along the bank. None were seen, however, so we did not make any landing until within ten miles of Fort Henry. Here we stopped a moment and took on one prisoner that some of the cavalry had taken the day before. Arriving at Fort Henry about sundown, we were ordered to unload our things with all possible haste, as there had been a skirmish at McDowell, and we were to go over there immediately. We got our wagons off about 10 o'clock, and a dispatch came that they were to be sent to camp inside the fort that night. So we spread our tents upon the ground, and lay down and slept till morning. Now the boys are busy setting up their tents, as nobody knows when we shall leave here. We hear now that they are fighting at Clarksville, about 36 miles up the river. We will probably be ordered up there if that is so. Till then, adieu.

DETACHMENT.

UNITED STATES REVENUE LAW.—Many persons suppose that the national tax law went into operation on the first instant, and that stamps are necessary to give validity to legal documents. By the resolution of congress of the 16th of July, it appears that the operation of the act was postponed to a day "not later than the first day of October." Inasmuch as this time is given, and the government has not been able, as yet, to perfect the machinery for putting the law in force, we may conclude that the act is not yet in force.

Col. O'Connor.

The Beloit Journal makes the following biographical notice the late Edgar O'Connor.

Col Edgar O'Connor was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1833. In his ninth year his parents removed to Milwaukee, in this State. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in June, 1853. He then served as Lieutenant in the 7th regiment regular army, until 1859, when he resigned. In 1856 he went with the expedition that crossed the plains to Santa Fe and Pike's Peak, and suffered the greatest hardships, of which Col. O'Connor made special mention. Lieutenant O'Connor made a profile and survey of the route, of remarkable accuracy, which is now on the books of the War Department. He was stationed for three years at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country, where he enjoyed peculiar advantages in perfecting himself in the military art, and becoming acquainted with frontier life. These advantages, it is needless to say, were most faithfully improved by the young Lieutenant.

After his resignation in 1859, he studied law in this city with Rockwell and Converse, and was admitted to the bar of Rock County in March, 1861.

George F. Train is a passenger in the last steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Beyond light skirmishing, there has been no fighting yesterday or to-day. From intelligent and cool-headed men among returned prisoners, it appears that the main force of the enemy has been drawn back to north-west and north-east of Fairfax Court House, as though in position to march back through Thoroughfare Gap or forward to the Potomac at Leesburg, with equal facility. The impression continues to prevail in military circles here that Lee is preparing to cross the Potomac above.

Last night about 1100 prisoners, who had been taken by the rebels in the late engagements, and paroled, arrived in the city, having left Manassas night before last. They say after they had been captured they were taken to a deep ravine in the rear of Jackson's headquarters, and guards of cavalry put over them, and most of them, after their capture, being taken in a roundabout way on the skirts of the rebel camp. Some of them say they were miserably fed, but others say that they were not with the best the rebels could afford, they having nothing but what they captured. They could not see the whole extent of the rebel camp, but judging from what they saw, they thought that on Sunday night 100,000 men were encamped in the vicinity of Manassas. Some of them were kept three days in a ravine, and were not given any food until after being confined for thirty-six hours, except what they paid for, the rebels charging them from fifty cents to two dollars for a cracker or a piece of bread. At one time our men got a little news. Gen. Lee rode into their midst and told them to keep quiet, he was going to send them home soon. When they were taken to the ravine they were stripped of their accoutrements, but few of them being allowed to retain their haversacks. They noticed in the ranks of the rebels a large number of foreigners, Irish, French, Germans, etc.

A wounded man was brought to the hospitals near Manassas, and pleaded hard for a canteen of water, offering twenty dollars in United States treasury notes for it, when a rebel went off and got him some water and took the money.

It is stated that immediately after our recent evacuation of Fredericksburg, secessionists among the people of the town appeared on the streets, armed as guerrillas, and commenced arresting and sending to prison all the remaining citizens who, during our occupation of the place, had evinced any sympathy for our country. They arrested all the free negroes in the place on whom they could lay their hands, and jailed them also.

Specie continues to arrive from Kentucky. About \$2,000,000 are now here and stored. The specie was forwarded by Adams' express; but, by private hands, a vast amount of bank bills has reached here. The moveable valuables of Kentucky are now pretty extensively in Indiana. From Cincinnati the coin is being sent east.

The 99th, 100th, 101st Indiana are armed and under marching orders. Their destination is Kentucky. About one-fifth of the enrolled militia of this country have been exempted by the examining commissioners' court.

The news from the south western border represents the guerrillas as making head on under the lead of Johnson. All government stores are being removed from Henderson, Ky. Johnson's forces are marching on that town, and are said to be 1,000 strong. There is an Indiana regiment there, under Col. Foster, which will give a good account of themselves.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says: There is high authority for saying that the government will immediately institute inquiries into the cause of certain events. It is believed that whoever is to blame, whether a major general or a brigadier, will be punished.

Gen. James Holt, of Kentucky, has been appointed judge advocate general—an office created at the last session of Congress. Gen. Hooker commands his own and Gen. Couch's divisions.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces of Virginia in the neighborhood of Washington, Gen. McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river. This duty occupied him until after midnight last night. His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm.

The rebel forces are under the five generals, Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill and Smith, with not less than 215,000 men at the present time.

A gentleman just from the rebel camp states that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell and Hill are now consolidating at Manassas, while Smith is marching with a column of 30,000 men on Fredericksburg.

Mr. Dennis, military agent here for the state of Indiana, has received a letter from Col. Meredith, of the 9th Indiana, which, with the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, formed Gen. Gibbons' brigade. On Thursday evening they encountered Hill's rebel division, from whom they took a battery, which they are reported as still possessing. They held the field, but Colonel Meredith was the only field officer who was not hurt. He had three horses shot under him. Our entire loss in this brigade, killed, wounded and missing, was 778. The Indiana 19th lost 227. The brigade was not in the fight on Friday, but was in it on Saturday, and held out to the close of the day. Loss unknown.

The rebel mortality has been enormous, and their own captured officers and surgeons admit a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 in killed and wounded, up to Saturday night last.

Reports reach here of guerrilla raids all along the southern Ohio. Steamboats are boarded and plundered, and government stores everywhere appropriated. Johnson is the terror of all that region.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The work of getting the army into good position has been accomplished with entire success. So far conducted has been the process of falling back from Centerville to its present position of defense and perfect security, that not one army wagon was lost on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. Many of the troops now occupy positions at short distance from the positions of last fall and winter. The tents of the famous Griffin battery, now commanded by Lieut. Hazlett, a gallant officer who was with the battery at the first battle of Bull Run, have their camp upon the identical piece of ground occupied by them last winter.

Lieut. David T. Smith, of the 16th New York volunteers, Col. McLeod Murphy, against whom charges had been preferred by the colonel, has been honorably dismissed from the service.

As is already known, the city and its neighborhood were thrown into a feverish state of excitement and alarm owing to the late battles and the retrograde movement of our troops, but at the same time a feeling of security was generally felt among our citizens, that the capital was not within the easy grasp of the enemy. When the war first assumed a serious aspect, many of our citizens, together with seceders, left Washington in alarm, but now it is not known that any have taken their departure under panic or serious apprehension of danger by the rebel invasion.

The Tribune's Washington Correspondence says that Capt. Samuel Phillips Lee has been appointed acting Rear Admiral and assigned to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in place of Admiral Goldsborough, relieved at his own request.

General Blenker has been given an indefinite leave of absence, and his staff has been mustered out of the service. Some of those who were most influential in bringing about the confirmation of Gen. Blenker by the senate, on the evening of adjournment, were urgent to have him retired from active service.

The first actual report was made at the surgeon-general's office, to-day, of the number of men killed in the recent battles. The report includes the wounded in the night of Wednesday night, at Brant's Station, up to the night before Fairfax Court House, on Monday evening. The whole number reported wounded thus far is 4,692—1,800 are still upon the battle field. As the wounded in the recent battles have been taken care of, the capital and patient office, now fitting up as army hospitals, will not be used at present. Georgetown college will be fitted up as a hospital. The surgeon-general has sent away over 2,000 volunteer surgeons. Some of them objected to do duty in the Washington hospitals, and were inexorable unless they could cut and carve on the battle field.

Herald's Washington correspondence.—An officer of Sigel's staff says the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, began with heavy firing from artillery on both sides in front of Gen. Franz Sigel's division or corps. The effect of the firing from Gen. Sigel's batteries was terrible upon the enemy, literally creating winnows in their ranks. This is proved to be so from the fact that shortly after a temporary cessation of our fire in Sigel's line, and long after the Confederate batteries had been silenced, the rebel Gen. Jackson sent staff officers with white flags to seek permission to bury his dead. This permission was granted.

It seems that the announcement of the substitution of General Halleck for Mr. Stanton, as secretary of war, and the removal of General McClellan to the position of commander-in-chief of all the land forces of the United States was premature, at least, if not incorrect, although it is vouched for so strongly and by men of such opportunities for obtaining correct information that it was very generally believed.

The rebel officers delivered up the body of Gen. Stuart and a flag of truce stating that the flag which he bore when he received the fatal shot, was grasped in his right hand, and had fallen over his head. The manner of Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertained. The general rode into a piece of woods to reconnoitre, and came upon an Alabama regiment. He was ordered to halt, but instead turned his horse and leaped over to avoid the bullets, and rode rapidly away. While doing so, he was shot in the back, falling him instantly.

Gen. Sigel arrived in St. Louis, and on his appearance at a hotel was warmly welcomed by his friends. Gen. Carl Schurz is also here. It is publicly denied that Sigel has lost any guns.

We have New Orleans papers to the 28th ult. They contain no news of importance. The evacuation of Baton Rouge has been safely effected, and the troops encamped at Carrollton. The weather was unusually hot, but the city continued to be healthy.

The Intelligence of the 3d inst. states that a dispatch from Gen. Kelly, dated the 2d inst., says that he was attacked by the rebel guerrillas, Cole Jenkins and Imbraden, the same who made the raid on Buchanan and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number. The rebel governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation calling for a state force of 10,000 men to be formed in a division, and placed under the command of Gen. Floyd.

A report having reached the interior of Pennsylvania that a certain regiment had been almost annihilated, a committee were here, to-day, to render assistance to the supposed wounded, but were surprised to learn the regiment had not even been in battle.

Washington, Sept. 4. Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altogether unreliable, especially as to the number of killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. They are, it is ascertained, greatly overestimated. The army is for the greater part placed in the new positions, and thorough reorganization is progressing. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our condition, and are taking the precautions required for the emergency. The new levies are arriving several thousand a day, and are immediately assigned positions to co-operate with the veteran troops. Affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect.

Louisville, Sept. 4. This city was thrown into considerable excitement this afternoon by rumors that Gen. Gilbert's force was attacked at noon by the rebels near Shelbyville, thirty-five miles east of Louisville. The result is unknown, but large federal reinforcements are rapidly approaching Gilbert. Several arrests of prominent secessionists were made here, to-day. They were sent, together with all political prisoners hitherto confined here, north of the Ohio river.

Gunboats have been ordered to ply on the Ohio river between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash river.

The report telegraphed to the Chicago Times, last night, that Gov. Morton favored the evacuation of Kentucky, is entirely false. Gov. Morton is and has been opposed to evacuating any part of the interior.

The citizens' committee of one hundred and fifty have resolved to recommend the city government to offer a bounty of \$200 to each accepted recruit to fill the quota of the city for three years' service, and \$100 to recruits for nine months.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 4. The governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are in session here to-day, with a delegation from the New York national war committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—p. m. There is nothing new from the front to-day. Our troops are still occupied getting into position, and have for the greater part resumed the localities held by them previous to their leaving for the Peninsula. Quite a number of field officers are in the city to-day, including Major Generals Pope and Sumner. There are constant arrivals of troops, in regiments and squads. There seems to be no doubt that the Maryland side is now free from armed rebels. Five rebel scouts or spies crossed over yesterday at Edwards Ferry, and were seen at or near Annapolis. They did not long continue that neighborhood. Such constabulary are believed to be of frequent occurrence.

A regiment of rebel cavalry was at Edwards Ferry yesterday, and amused themselves by saluting our men on this, the Maryland side, with their field pieces, doing no damage. It is ascertained that the enemy's forces last seen at Vienna were for the most part without or invalid soldiers, gathered there as a place of refuge. The rebels in the recent engagements did not fight with their entire forces, having a powerful reserve to be made use of as the exigencies might require. The most reliable among the conflicting rumors is, that the rebel force, comprising at a guess 100,000 men, were crossing yesterday through the Thoroughfare Gap, and were approaching Harper's Ferry. They had prisoners say the rebel soldiers, and their confidence of crossing into Maryland in heavy force in the course of four days. They doubtless will make the attempt.

Memphis, Sept. 3 via Cairo, Ill. Persons from Lagrange report a severe fight at Middleboro, Tenn., within seven miles of Bolivar, Sunday afternoon, which lasted several hours. The town was taken by the Confederates. Union loss, 37 killed and 71 prisoners; Confederate loss, 4 killed and 8 wounded. Prisoners passed through Lagrange Monday morning, going to Holly Springs. Among the Confederate killed is Capt. Loppington of St. Louis—shot through the head. There was no fight at Bolivar on Sunday.

Col. Bissell's engineer corps left yesterday for Helena, on the steamer Emily. Forty guerrillas fired into the Emily at the foot of Buck Island, thirty miles below, killing a little drummer boy instantly, and wounding a soldier and a deck hand. The military band and the guerrillas disappeared. Reconnoissance in the neighborhood was made, however, by burning and plantations laid waste. Fifteen prisoners were taken. Negroes at the plantations were brought off.

Col. G. N. Fitch is temporarily sojourning at Memphis, on route to his home in Indiana. He has resigned. Confederate prisoners are still in front of the city, and go to Vicksburg to-morrow.

Gov. Andrew Johnson is expected at Memphis, shortly, when changes will be made in the state officers here. Nothing new at Helena. The expedition to St. Francis and other points is not yet returned.

Camden, Sept. 5. A dispatch from St. Catharines, stating that the propeller Vermont, of the Northern Transportation company, had probably been captured, is false. The Vermont arrived here on the second, all right.

New York, Sept. 5. Flour receipts 15,470 bbls. Market firm. Light supply and moderate demand. Sales 9,400 bbls. at 50c 65 1/2 super west ery. 5,300 50 common to good extra west ery. Wheat receipts, 88,919 bushels. Market 1c 1/2. Sales 60,000 bushels, 1 1/8 1/2. 1st a/c super, 1 1/4 1/2. 2nd Milwaukee, 1 1/4 1/2. 2nd amber lowa.

Care Race, Sept. 5. The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool Aug. 27th, and Queenstown 28th, passed here this morning. The U. S. frigate Tuscarora had put into Falmouth and Plymouth, and had been ordered to leave without coaling or repairing.

New York, Sept. 5. Steamer Kennebec has arrived with 420 sick and wounded, bound to Portsmouth and Groves. The schooner Ella arrived this morning. She has on board the captain, crew and two passengers taken from the schooner Chas. M. Smith, abandoned in a sinking condition at sea.

Washington, Sept. 5. From careful calculations it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the recent battles will not exceed 4000; killed, 1000, and 2000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while struggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

Washington, Sept. 5. General Order No. 1.—First, pursuant to general order No. 122, from the war department, the general's office, of the 2d inst., has been redesignated hereby as the office of the adjutant-general of the army, and all the troops for the defense of Washington.

Second, the heads of staff departments of the army of the Potomac will be in the charge of their respective departments at these headquarters.

Third, in addition to the consolidated morning reports required by the circular of this date from these headquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their command, and as to what progress has been made in obedience to the orders already issued to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—P. M. Business is still suspended. Volunteers and armed bodies of men from the surrounding towns and country, continue to pour into the city by thousands. The city is quiet. There is no excitement beyond the enthusiasm over their arrivals. The regiments and companies, as they arrive are promptly supplied with provisions, in Fifth Street Market space, which presents a lively appearance. The 18th Cincinnati, 101st and 102d Ohio regiments, and 17th Ohio battery, are among the arrivals. The reports from Kentucky are very conflicting. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Kirby Smith's army, since its arrival at Paris.

S. C.—Has it ever occurred to our readers what significant meaning there is in these well-known initials of the Southern Confederacy? Here is a decade of examples:

1. It originated in South Carolina.

F. F. Fitch, plaintiff, against Carlos Brown, Lucia Brown his wife, Edward Annen, Manly M Moon, Maurice M Singer, Marcello Talcoff, Miss Mary and Tralicia Talcoff, all defendants, and the Chicago and North Western Pacific Railway Company, A H Perkins, T Cole George Hyatt, James B Finney, Alex R Bell, James Culton, W H Bader, Ralph Pinner, A W Whitcomb and J. C. Whitcomb, all defendants.
 The petition alleges that by reason of the negligence and want of due care and diligence and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above case on the 21st day of June, A D 1892, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, a valuable piece of real estate, to-wit: a lot of land in the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, on

THE 24th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1892,

ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the fol

wing described red estate, lying and being fifth
y of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and the west half
of the northeast quarter of section number twenty
one (21), in township number two (2) north, of range
number eleven (11) east, containing two and eight
tenths (2 8/10) acres of land, and said parties thereon
may be authorized to satisfy said judgment and the
expenses of such sale. —Dated at the city of June, Wis-
consin, A. D. 1862. E. J. M. PUGH & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin,
vs. J. M. Woodruff & Co., Attys.

— CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

vs. Wm Barnes, age 40, of Woodruff, Jane A Wood-
ruff and David Stevenson.

Ex virtute of a Judgment of said court and foreclosures
of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made on

[illegible]

certain piece of land in the city and county afore-
 said, as lot number 4 in block number one of Ed-
 wardson's addition to James H. Smith's original
 plat, or of part thereof, or so much and such part thereof
 as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due the plain-
 tiff in judgment.—Dated June 27th, 1892.
 C. H. HAWES, J. M. S. PUTNAM, Sheriff
 Attorneys. Rock County. Jy 13/92

ROUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Debtor against Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
 nah Lewis.

The State of Wisconsin, to Henry A. Lewis and Susan-
 nah Lewis, the above named defendants.

YOU heret by summoned, and required to answer
 complaint in this action, which was filed in the
 office of the Clerk of the Court of Rock County, Wis-

at the City of Janesville in said county, on the 22nd day of July, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and a copy of your answer to said complaint, in the City of Janesville, in said county, within ninety days after the service of this summons on you, explaining the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff's action will be taken as confessed, and the court will demand the complaint.—Dated July 24, 1862.

HENNETT, OASBURY & GIBBS,
Jy24/2 Plaintiff Attorneys, Janesville, W.

State of Wisconsin.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

William A. against Monroe Ackerson and Jane A. Ackerson.

TN purchased by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure of a mortgage on the premises in said county, and

THE DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
the following certified mortgage, I presented, to wit:
That of the said John J. Smith, of the County of Racine,
of Wisconsin, city of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
known and delivered as last number one hundred
and twenty-seventy (127) in Smith, Kelly & Stone's ad-
vertisement, to the said John J. Smith, of the County
to the recorded the pro, upon the amount due on
said judgment, I costs said to have paid before the time
of sale.

J. B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1906.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 11, 1904.

ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
1906.

point 20 rods west the southeast corner of the south
west quarter of northeast section 46, section 10,
township 33 north, range 10 east, there north eighty
(80) rods, thence a thirty-eight (38) rods, thence
south eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, con-
taining 952 acres.

The terms of sale to be made known at the time and
place of sale. H. WYATT, Administrator, &c.
Dated August 15, 1922. autldld

IN CIRCUIT VIT—ROCK COUNTY.

John Plunkett, plaintiff against Jane Donaldson, de-
fendant.

¶ Pursuance and virtue of a judgment of the Cir-
cuit Court for Rock County, made in the above en-
titled action, on the 11 day of June, A. D. 1922, with
reference to the 11 day of October, A. D. 1922, the
auction to the highest bidder, at the Circuit Court

THE 21ST DAY NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following
real estate, to-wit: and being in the town of
Magnolia, in the county of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin,
and known and distinguished as the northwest
quarter six (6) of the northward section number
twenty six (26) in township number three (3) north,
range number thirty six (36) containing forty acres
so much and such partnership as may be sufficient to
satisfy said judgment a costs, and costs and expense
of such sale.—Dated At 16th, A. D. 1862.

W. H. BATES,
Sheriff Rock County, Wisconsin,
EMPREUX & PEASE, Philip's Attorneys, au1033

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

William Hutchins, plaintiff, against Thomas W. Long and
 Martha and Eliza Longmuir his wife, and George
 Welles and Charles Emu, defendants.

N^o 1994 and by the vho of a Judgment of the circuit
 Court for the County of Rock and state of Wisconsin
 action on the 13th day of June, A D 1852, will be sold
 under the direction of the undersigned, at public auction
 to the highest bidder, one circuit court room. In the
 County of Rock, in the County of Rock and state of
 Wisconsin, on

THE 2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1852,
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following
 tract of real estate namely: all that certain
 piece, parcel or tract of all situate, lying and being
 more particularly described in the County of Rock
 of Wisconsin, as hereunto limited and bounded
 as follows, to wit:—beginning one hundred and seven

(170) feet west of a corner-stake that stands thirty-on (11) rods south of the east corner of the south-east corner of the old saw mill, thence north (4) north, of ranu number eleven (11) cades thence north to the tail-race of the old saw mill, thence down said race on the box, Lank of said race until it crosses the railroad track, thence south and west to the northwest corner of said eighty acre lot, thence south across the pond to 1/4 north Lank of the pond about fourteen rods, thence castely down the pond to the old saw mill, thence north to the old saw mill, and there in a direct waterly course to the place of beginning with the gist mill and all privileges and appurtenances therein belonging, or a part thereof, and the said waterway, and the said mill, and all rights and costs and expenses of such said Landed Shiloh's office this 23d day of June, A D 1862.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William B. Rockwell, Lorenz V. Rockwell, Eleazar Dool, Charlotte B. Van Pelt, Van Pelt, Solomon Hall, William Duggatt, Henry D. Barrett, J. Hobart Mills, Oliver Randolph, Albert Pereda, Samuel E. Dodge, Henry Dodge and Charity Rosenkrantz, defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above cause, all the contents of the premises situated and lying in public auction, at the circuit court room in the city of Sauquoit, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, on

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following persons were present: John A. McLaughlin, president of the real estate and being in the county of Rock, city of Detroit, and state of Wisconsin, and known and admitted to be a resident of the county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, number one (1), in Google's addition to Detroit, with a stone dwelling and barn standing thereon. Term of office, -Dated at Sheriff's E. J. McLaughlin, Sheriff of A D 1922. J. C. McLaughlin, of Rock, Wisconsin.
SROOK & PULVER, Attorneys. J. C. McLaughlin
Plaintiff's Attorneys. J. C. McLaughlin

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Maria T. Seymour, plaintiff, against Henry S. Shotton, an
other, defendant.
N. purchase and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the court in the above entitled action on the 31 day of June, A D 1922. (I refer

specially appointed by said court for such purpose
 shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,
 the door of the block County Bank, in Janelville
 said county, on
TUESDAY, 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
 at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that parcel of
 land situate in the County of Jefferson, State of
 West Virginia, and known and distinguished
 by lot (5), in block thirty-eight (38), in the original
 Virginia, according to the recorded plat
 thereof - Dated June 4th, 1850.
 J. L. DIMOCK, Referee.

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